

LONDON SEES RENEWED HOPE OF BALKAN AD

Gallipoli Gains and Turk-
Italian Break May
Swing Balance.

VENIZELLOS AGREES TO FORM CABINET

Neutrality of Greece Predicted,
but Serbia Is Expected to
Make Concessions.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Depression over the loss of Kovo by the Russians was somewhat offset to-day by reports indicating progress toward a solution of the Balkan problem favorable to the Allies. Military experts declare that a victory for the Allies in the Balkans would more than counterbalance all German gains in Russia.

The advance of the Allied troops on the Gallipoli peninsula is expected to have a powerful influence on the Balkans. Another weight that may swing the balance for the Allies is the Italian-Turkish situation. A break seems imminent. Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, has made strong representations on the detention of Italian subjects. But at the same time comes a report that Turkey has recalled permission she gave for the departure of Italians.

Berlin gropes for signs of hope. From the semi-official news agency comes a Sofia dispatch which hints that a rupture between Italy and Serbia is likely. Italy, it says, has again demanded the evacuation of Albanian territory occupied by Serbia and is moving troops into Albania.

Expect Serbian Concessions.
Serbia probably will make her reply this week to the suggestion of the Entente ministers that she cede Macedonia to Bulgaria. Opinion is divided in Serbia as to what the reply should be, but it is expected here that it will be favorable.

Serbia, it is asserted, would like to await the outcome of the Greek crisis before giving her decision. This, however, is likely to continue for some days, and is expected to end in an agreement between King Constantine and the new Premier, M. Venizelos, which will guarantee the continued neutrality of Greece.

M. Venizelos to-day notified King Constantine of his readiness to form a new cabinet to succeed the Gounaris Ministry, which resigned at the opening of the Greek Parliament yesterday.

Outline Venizelos Policy.
Advices of a confidential nature from Athens through Rome outline what is believed to be the policy decided on by Premier Venizelos. This outline follows:

M. Venizelos affirms that he has no preconceived bias against the Central Powers. What he wishes to achieve is the union of all Greek territories, such as his view is only obtainable now by fighting Turkey.
Accomplishment of Greek aspirations by co-operation with the Entente Allies would, in the view of M. Venizelos, have been easier before the occupation by Italy of Aegean islands claimed by Greece and now further complicated by Greek expansion in Epirus, in Southern Albania, thus arousing Italian jealousy.

Asks Predominant Position.
M. Venizelos may consent to territorial concessions in the Balkans on condition that Greece maintain a predominant position in the peninsula. Her participation with the Entente Allies now implies a greater demand, since Austro-German successes augment the value of her intervention.
The Premier's object is to obtain for Greece what Cavour achieved for Italy, and he feels that she must have the national aspirations of becoming a great power in Southeastern Europe satisfied or risk nothing.

A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Nish, Serbia, says:
"The outcome of the deliberations of the Serbian Parliament, which is expected to hold secret sittings on Thursday and Friday, is awaited with the utmost interest and, indeed, anxiety in the Balkan State."
Serbian Opinion Divided.
"On Tuesday the proposals of the Entente powers were the object of an exhaustive examination by the Cabinet. Premier Pachitch, who has been in Kragujevac, where he conferred

POPE URGES AUSTRIAN EMPEROR TO END WAR

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Rome (Dispatch to "The London Daily News"), Aug. 18.—A member of the Papal entourage sent a message to Emperor Francis Joseph to-day on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday. Monsignor Scialini, of Vienna, was instructed to deliver the message.
While the message is confidential, it is known that the Pope has urged the Emperor to strive to hasten the end of the war and emphasized the fact that God had permitted him to live long so that he might use the experience and wisdom of age toward bringing about peace.

with the Prince Regent and General Putnik, has returned to Nish.
"Opinions seem divided at present regarding the course Serbia should pursue, although the gravity of the situation is fully realized."
"Development of the crisis in Greece is being followed with the deepest concern here in view of its effect on the general situation in the Balkans."

GERMAN PHYSICIST FINDS BOTTLE RAYS

Produced from Leyden Jar.
They End in Forms Like
Clouds of Gases.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, Long Island), Aug. 18.—Among the items given out to-day for publication by the Overseas News Agency is the following:
"Professor Goldstein, the physicist, has discovered a new kind of rays, which he calls bottle rays because they are produced from the Leyden Jar. These rays belong to the same class as the famous X-rays, but when exposed to certain gases they reveal a different color than the other rays in the same class. The bottle rays are very long and are shaped variously. At their end they seem to dissolve in forms like clouds of gases."

WAR LOSSES CLOSE BIG GERMAN BANK

Mittel Rheinische Institution De-
cides to Liquidate Its
Affairs.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—According to the "Algemein Handelsblad," of Amsterdam, says a dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company, the shareholders of the Mittel Rheinische Bank, which belongs to the Disconto-Gesellschaft banking group, have decided to liquidate the affairs of the bank because of the great losses suffered through the war.
The Mittel Rheinische Bank is closely connected with the great industries of the Rhine Province and Westphalia.

3,000 ON ROYAL EDWARD. ATHENS DISPATCH SAYS

Torpedoed British Transport
Sank in Four Minutes.

Berlin (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.), Aug. 18.—The Overseas News Agency to-day gave out this dispatch from Athens:
"The transport sunk by a German submarine in the Aegean Sea belonged to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. She carried 3,000 troops and sank in four minutes."

This apparently refers to the sinking of the British transport Royal Edward, announced by the British Admiralty yesterday. The statement placed the number of military officers and troops on board as 1,382 and the crew at 220. Out of 1,602 on board about 600 were known to have been saved, the Admiralty announced.

"HUSBAND" OF ONE CLAIMED BY ANOTHER

Sergeant Dandy, Whose Wife
Wasn't Sure, Identified.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.—The case of Sergeant Dandy, in which it was reported on August 12 that a wife was unable to identify her own husband, came up in Manchester court to-day. A sensational development occurred, when Ada Hall, of Patrictown, identified the prisoner as her husband, George Parkin Hall, whom she married sixteen years ago. He enlisted as a private and had been in the north of Wales and had not been heard from since June 7. "It is a caution where people don't know their own husbands!" she cried to the plaintiff. "You're as bad as what he is. I would know my own husband in a thousand!"

AUSTRIAN FLEET AND AERO SHELL ADRIATIC ISLE

Pelagos Garrison Repels
Attack After Losing
Seven Men.

ITALIANS SURMOUNT PEAKS OF ORTLERS

Surprise Foe on Two Summits
—Win New Position on
Carso Plateau.

Rome, Aug. 18.—An Austrian fleet of twenty-one vessels, aided by an aeroplane, has bombarded the island of Pelagos, in the Adriatic, midway between the promontory of Gargano and Dalmatia, and retired after killing one Italian officer and three men and wounding three others, according to an official announcement to-day.
The War Office reports a brilliant success on the Carso. During the Italian advance on the plateau yesterday the Austrians launched a violent attack. Opening with their batteries, their infantry charged the center of the enemy line.
The Italian guns were soon brought into play, and silenced the foe's artillery. The infantry then advanced and occupied an important position west of Marcellino.

The text of the announcement of the Pelagos attack says:
"The chief of the naval staff communicates the following:
Twenty-one Austrian vessels and one aeroplane attacked the little island of Pelagos yesterday morning. The garrison endured a violent bombardment bravely, and the enemy retired without trying to disembark. We lost one officer and three men killed and three wounded. We do not know the enemy's losses."
Further Italian advances toward the passes of the Alps and a brilliant bayonet charge which captured a strong line of Austrian intrenchments in the Tolmino region are described in the official report issued to-night at Army Headquarters.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL.
The statement says:
In the rugged Ortlor range, between the upper valleys of the Adige and the Adige one of our detachments set out during the night of August 16. Captains, Milano, and, divided into squadrons by ropes, crossed the Camosci Pass (9,500 feet high) and the Vedretta di Dampio, climbed the snow-capped summit of Turckett Spitz (10,500 feet), and surprised groups of the enemy. It then proceeded to Hinter Madatsch Spitz (10,400 feet), occupied by a detachment of the enemy, which it attacked and dispersed and finally occupied the summit.
Along the Tyrol and Trentino frontiers our artillery fire continues intense and effective.

Capture New Line of Trenches.

In the Valley of Backer (Sixteen) during the day of the 17th our troops captured a new line of trenches. Although the enemy withdrew rapidly before our pursuit, we took two officers and forty soldiers and a quantity of rifles, ammunition and other war materials.
In the Monte Nero section our detachment advancing along the crest of the mountain in the direction of Javokzen succeeded after a sharp struggle in driving the enemy from a position of the front and taking possession of it.

Before Tolmino fresh progress was made yesterday, notably on the Santa Lucia Heights. There our troops captured further intrenchments and made about 200 prisoners, including several officers.
A brilliant success also was made by our troops engaged on the Carso. While they were continuing their usual methodical advance the enemy attempted a violent attack against the central part of our front, concentrating on the line of our machine batteries and then launching an infantry attack.
Rapid and effective intervention by our artillery soon silenced the artillery of our adversary. Then our infantry sprang forward, and by their dash enabled us to gain fresh ground and to occupy an important position to the west of Marcellino.

Rupture Between Italy and Turkey Expected

Rome, Aug. 18.—The relations between Italy and Turkey are becoming more strained, and there are indications that a rupture is approaching.
The Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, has made vigorous representations to the Turkish Ambassador concerning the matters in dispute, particularly Turkey's detention of Italian subjects.
It is understood that an appeal has been made to Washington through the American Embassy to induce Turkey to carry out her promise to Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople, that Italians be permitted to depart from Turkey. Great interest has been aroused by the report that Mr. Morgenthau has dispatched American ships to Beirut and Smyrna to facilitate the departure of Italians.

Instructions have been sent to the Italian Embassy at Constantinople to obtain immediate satisfaction.
Turkey, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the "Giornale d'Italia," has recalled permission for the departure of the Italians, including 700 reservists, waiting to sail at Jaffa, Beirut, Messina, Alexandria and Smyrna.

The "Giornale" says the news is confirmed in authoritative circles. It learns from a trustworthy private source that Turkey is continuing to send arms, money and proclamations to Libya with the object of provoking a native rebellion against Italy. The paper concludes:
"The cup is full. We have serious reasons to believe the government will make energetic action toward the Porte to end these violent proceedings which Italy cannot tolerate."

Germans See Serbia and Italy in Clash

Berlin, Aug. 18 (by wire to Tuckerton, N. J.).—The semi-official Overseas News Agency gave out to-day this dispatch from Budapest:
"The newspaper 'A Nap' has received a telegram from Sofia saying that the Italian Minister to Serbia had handed Premier and Foreign Minister Pachitch of Serbia a new note, at the same time verbally communicating the request of the Italian government that Serbia immediately evacuate the Albanian territory she has occupied, and informing him that Italian troops were already on the way in sufficient numbers to occupy Albania. Premier Pachitch expressed astonishment at Italy's step."
A Salonika dispatch to the "Berliner Tageblatt," according to the Overseas News Agency, contains the following:
"Throughout Greece street demonstrations are occurring against the new note of the Entente powers. The popular excitement is growing and it is regarded as possible that the Gounaris and Venizelos parties may unite in a common policy."

Victim of Gas, Lead, Torpedoes, American Will Return to War



Robert Wells, American twelve months with British forces, who says Straits will be forced by Christmas.

If it were not for the Turks the Germans would be out of the Dardanelles now, in the opinion of Robert Wells, an American, who has returned after twelve months' service in the British army. He believes that despite the slow work the Dardanelles will be forced before Christmas. Although he was on two ships which were sunk, on another which was damaged and was wounded twice and nearly choked by poisoned gas, Wells plans to return to the front in the New York, which sails on Saturday.

He said yesterday that he left New Orleans on a horse boat early in July, 1914, arrived in Liverpool without funds and went to a recruiting station.
"I was a bit chicken-hearted then," he admitted, "but all that's left me now. I enlisted in Liverpool and was sent to Chatham, near London, for six weeks' training. The first week all we did was shovel gravel through a hole made to represent the door of a furnace. Then we had to learn the use of the different instruments on a ship and finally took examinations."

"It doesn't matter whether a man answers the whole six questions they ask or only one of them; he gets into the navy as a first class stoker just the same, for the officers pass everybody, as they need the men."
Wells explained that he shipped for the Dardanelles on the battleship Duncan last December, and was in the trenches all of January and February, until he was again taken aboard a vessel. This was the Skipper, a light cruiser, which was sunk by a German torpedo in May, with its crew of 800 men; only 320 swam to safety. Wells was then placed aboard the Manhattan, which a mine sent to the bottom in June. The Skipper, he said yesterday, had sunk in thirty minutes, while the Manhattan took two hours.

Wells returned to England, where he was placed on the Liverpool. This craft started out into the North Sea, but got only about eighty miles, when its stern was damaged by a torpedo and it had to return. Wells then went to a hospital to have two wounds, one in the leg, the other in the hip, treated, and when he recovered he came here.
Just before Wells returned to this country, he was one of a squad which shot a German spy in the London Tower. This man was captured in the Chatham barracks, and as he was a seaman it fell to the sailors to kill him.
"I am sure England will get the Dardanelles," he said, "although the fleet's movements there now are like those of a rocking chair. Maybe one week we would go forward, say, 300 yards, and the next we would be rushed back the same distance. But we will get there, for we are attacking the side where the Turks are, and sooner or later they must give way."

BRITISH ADVANCE 'BIG LIZZIE' BACK FROM SUVLA BAY AT DARDANELLES

Forge Ahead 500 Yards
from New Landing
on Gallipoli.

Returns from Newcastle,
Where She Was Sent
for Repairs.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Queen Elizabeth is back at the Dardanelles. The "Big Lizzie" was sent to the straits for initial operation. The British authorities believed that her wonderful guns would be sufficient to reduce the opposing fortifications. They thought it unnecessary to use land forces.

Official dispatches told of the destruction caused by the "Lizzie's" great guns. Subsequent events showed that these guns could not achieve the desired object. But no official communication mentioned the fact that when the land attack had begun the big battleship had been sent back to England.
But this was the fact. The Queen Elizabeth had to be sent back to Newcastle for repairs. Not that the Turkish guns had done her any particular harm. She had been hit once or twice, but the damage was due entirely to her own efforts.
When she left England it was for her first voyage, with a crew fresh to a new ship. A ship has to be carefully astounded, but the "Lizzie" never had any opportunity for such an operation.

Turks Report Repulse of Attacks on Strait

Constantinople, Aug. 18.—The following statement on operations in the Dardanelles was issued by the Turkish government to-day:
"In the Dardanelles district at Anafarta on the 16th we repulsed an attack of an enemy division against our right wing. The losses of the enemy were considerable. We captured machine guns and war material."
"Off Kemikli our artillery hit an enemy transport vessel, causing a fire on board."
"Near Sedul-Bahr, after heavy artillery preparation, the enemy attempted an attack upon our left wing with bombs, but was driven to his former position by our counter attacks, leaving behind a number of dead."
"The situation on the other fronts is unchanged."

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DANIELS ACTS ON EVIDENCE OF NEWSPAPER

Orders Increase in Force
at Sayville and Strict
Censoring.

CONVINCED BY MUCH OF EDITOR'S DATA

Members of Neutrality Board
Hear Providence Man's
Charges of Violation.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Aug. 18.—The Sayville wireless plant, though now under the control of the United States government, is still suspected of being used for unauthorized purposes. Secretary Daniels said this afternoon. Evidence of such use, brought to the attention of President Wilson by "The Providence Journal" through its editor, John Rathom, has been referred to the Navy Department for investigation.

On hearing the charges, which were presented to Secretary Daniels by Mr. Rathom in a conference at which Dr. James Brown Scott and Captain James H. Oliver, of the Neutrality Board, were also present, the Secretary ordered that the force at Sayville be increased and that extra precautions be taken in the censoring of messages.
Mr. Rathom told Secretary Daniels that he had employed wireless experts, and with their assistance had demonstrated that apparently harmless commercial messages were, in fact, written in a secret code. One message ostensibly an order for "fifty bales of lace," Mr. Rathom interpreted as containing information concerning the departure of munition ships.

The Navy Department is convinced that much of the editor's evidence is well founded, and has ordered Captain Bullard, in charge of the wireless station, to refer all messages of a suspicious character to Washington. As a result, a number of messages have been refused transmission at Sayville.
Secretary Daniels said the senders of such messages would undoubtedly be investigated, and an attempt made to learn whether they had any connection with official circles on the other side.

To date no evidence has been brought to his attention involving persons known to be in the employ of the German government.

The Secretary was unable to recall that Mr. Rathom had laid charges before him tending to show that there was German spy work in the Navy Department.

Says He Bought Carbolic for Medical, Not War, Use

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, who has been mentioned in the papers as one of the intrigues of German propaganda in this country, insisted yesterday that he was wrongfully criticized. He issued the following statement and explanation:
"The 'World' has entirely misunderstood the purpose of the contract which I entered into for the purchase of a large quantity of phenol, or carbolic acid, secured by contract 8,000 pounds of carbolic acid a day, which I positively knew were intended to be converted into picric acid. This carbolic acid was badly needed by the pharmaceutical trade in this country. The entire output of carbolic acid in the United States was and is greedily sought by explosives manufacturers at fabulous prices in order to be converted into picric acid."

"I wish to emphatically state that all of the carbolic acid contracted for and purchased by me is now and will be in future converted solely into highly salutary medical remedies, such as salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, salol and especially the universal medicine aspirin. The quantity of carbolic acid purchased by me could be converted into 18,000 pounds of picric acid a day. It needs no imagination to realize how many men would have been killed, wounded and maimed by the use of this enormous quantity of one of the highest explosives known."

"I made Mr. Edison especially happy by converting this carbolic acid into medicines, because, as he personally said to me, he would dislike very much that any of the merchandise manufactured by him should be used for killing people. Considering everything, the criticism against me has its basis only in my slight endeavor to divert from the manufacturer of explosives a large quantity of carbolic acid, which is now to be converted into medicines of the highest value for the relief of the sick and suffering."

"I obtained assistance from Dr. Albert upon our understanding that this carbolic acid would be used for legitimate industries only, and not for the manufacture of picric acid. How there can be any criticism in this matter is beyond my understanding."

AMBASSADOR APPROVES FRENCH PRISON CAMPS

Sharp Commends Conditions
Found on Inspection Tour.

Paris, Aug. 18.—William G. Sharp, American Ambassador to France, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Spencer Cosby, military attaché of the embassy, has just returned from a personal visit to detention camps, both civil and military, in which Germans and Austro-Hungarians are interned.

Ambassador Sharp and Colonel Cosby travelled about 500 miles through Central France, inspecting the military camps Le Mans, Tours, Poitiers, Issoudun, which contain 5,000 prisoners of war, and the large camp at Chateauroux, where 1,000 civilians are detained.

Mr. Sharp said the French government and those in local authority had given him every courtesy, and he was well pleased with the sanitary conditions.

Each prisoner at Chateauroux, Mr. Sharp added, was allotted a plot of ground for a garden, and there was a beautiful display of flowers at the camp. Children were being taught in schools, and domestic life was going on as if the people were not under detention.

Where suggestions have been made for changes in conditions the French government, according to the ambassador, always has given them consideration. The military camps are largely under the discipline of the prisoners' own officers, who see that the rules are observed.

KITCHENER PAYS VISIT TO FRONT

Impressed by Appearance
and Morale of the
Allied Troops.

M. MILLERAND HIS COMPANION

Two War Ministers Join in Expressing Unity of Their
Countries in Struggle.

Paris, Aug. 18.—A joint inspection of parts of the western battle line was made on Monday by Lord Kitchener, Great Britain's Secretary for War, and Alexandre Millerand, French War Minister. They were accompanied part of the time by General Joffre and Sir John French, commander in chief of the French and British armies. The military leaders paid particular attention to conditions in the Champagne and the Woivre.

An official note says Lord Kitchener and M. Millerand were greatly impressed by the splendid appearance of the troops and their high morale. Several conferences were held, but their nature is not disclosed.

Speaking at the close of a dinner last evening, M. Millerand declared that he felt highly honored by Lord Kitchener's visit to France, and was glad to learn from the British field marshal's own lips of the complete accord uniting the two nations. Addressing the British War Minister directly, he said:

"Let me assure you France is united. Yours is not the only voice which praises our soldiers, for the enemy also gives them their due. After a year of war the enemy no longer has illusions of winning. He predicts internal dissensions among his enemies, which he hopes will occur. Already he is endeavoring to incite neutrals and places before belligerents veiled innuendoes of peace."

People, Parliament and government never have been more firmly re-terminated, in close accord with our heroic and faithful allies, never to lay down our arms until the day arrives when we shall have attained our goal, and if the road to Tipperary is long, the price is sufficiently high to justify us, paying for all the delays, difficulties and sadnesses along the road, because the price is the liberation of the world."

Lord Kitchener, speaking in French, said that after seeing the splendid troops of General Joffre, he could understand the French victories. He closed by declaring that Great Britain was resolved to make the greatest possible effort to aid France and to carry the war to a finish.

CREST IN VOSGES HELD BY FRENCH

Germans Try to Retake
Sondernach Ridge,
but Fail.

London, Aug. 18.—The struggle in the Vosges continues. On the crest of the Sondernach a vigorous fight for the trenches is going on. Paris reports that the Germans attacked the positions taken by the French yesterday, but that all the assaults were hurled back. Berlin claims that the French were driven back on the ridge and that only a small and completely demolished trench section remains in their hands.

In the Argonne the various attempts made by the enemy to progress by means of grenades in the region of Marie Therese all have been repulsed.
In the Vosges the position taken by us on the Sondernach ridge is still in our hands, despite a very violent bombardment.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.
The communication issued to-day by the Berlin War Office follows:

In the Vosges French attacks took place after having been prepared for at the expense of considerable quantities of ammunition against Schatzmaennle and our positions southeast of Sondernach.

The enemy divisions which had penetrated into our positions were driven back again by means of counter attacks. South of Sondernach a small but completely demolished trench section remained in the hands of the French.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.
An official communication made public this evening says:

General Sir John French reports that there have been no incidents of importance on the British line in Belgium and France since his last communication of August 10, when the recaptured positions at Hooge had been consolidated.

Since then our trenches in that neighborhood have been subjected occasionally to artillery bombardment, but there has been no infantry fighting, with the exception of two bombing attacks last night, which were easily repulsed. On the remainder of the front there have been intermittent artillery engagements of no importance.

BRITISH CRUISER IN CHILI

The Kent, at Valparaiso, Seeks
to Enter Drydock.

Valparaiso, Aug. 18.—The British cruiser Kent arrived here yesterday morning and requested of the naval authorities permission to enter the drydock at Talcahuano. The permission was granted, subject to a report of naval surveys.

The last report from the Kent was on August 7, when, with the cruiser Newcastle, she was recorded as arriving at Callao, Peru, and taking on provisions.

Photo by E. O. Hoppe.

Galsworthy

has written a new novel

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